

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[NUMB. XLI.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1796.

To the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Gazette of Saturday last some objections to a doctrine which I had advanced in a preceding paper; I conceive it to be proper to make some further observations on the subject; and though I do not wish to engage in a political controversy, I am happy in discussing the question (as far as it is requisite that I should discuss it at all) with a writer possessing the good taste & temper which is discovered in the communication signed "A Another Constitutionalit."

There are four objections which he makes to the position that the members of the late Assembly are by the twenty-fourth section of the first article excluded for one year from the legislature and from the electoral body. I will examine them in order, — though not from any wish to establish the position, but merely with the view of investigating the truth. 1. It is observed by your correspondent that neither members of the Assembly nor electors, are in common or political language, titled officers. We are very prone to judge of the general import of words, from the idea formed at the moment in our own minds, by the use made of them in some particular instance. Fearing that I might be in the present case under a delusion of this kind, I turned over some pages, in which I expected to meet with the word in question, and accordingly found that in the constitution of New-York, section 25, in the old constitution of Pennsylvania, ch. 1, sec. 5, ch. 2, sec. 7, 18 and 23, and in the acts of Congress of 1789, chap. 1, sec. 2, the word officer or office is used with reference to the members of the legislative department. But I might have saved myself the trouble; for I perceive that in the very section of our own constitution which has led to the discussion, the word office is expressly applied to the place of a senator or representative. It is enacted, that they shall not within one year be appointed to any office, the emoluments of which were increased whilst they were in office.

2. The second objection is, that the compensation they receive is so small that it can only be considered as a reimbursement of their expenses, and not as an emolument. — There would be considerable weight in this observation; could it be made apparent that there is any such pointed distinction as it implies between the word emolument and the words compensation, pay and wages, which are the terms used when speaking of their salary in the constitution, and in the act of Assembly lately passed respecting it. But I know of no authority for any distinction which would at all affect the present question. In fact strictly speaking, the pay which they receive is neither an emolument nor a compensation, if their lots of time be taken into the account: though it is to be considered that it is at any time in their power to render it a very adequate emolument. Did I conceive that your correspondent is a man attached to party, I would warn him of the consequences of the distinction which he makes, as it would be nearly as applicable to the case of the governor, and justify an opinion that the emoluments of his office were so far from being encroached by the late legislature, that the additional salary they allow will not defray the additional expenses they impose.

3. The next objection (which I think was in some degree anticipated in my last) is that by extend-

ing to the members of the legislature the operation of the 24th section, we should render superfluous the clause which provides, that no alteration in their pay shall take effect during the existence of the legislature which make it. To this I would reply, that in an instrument of writing comprehending such a vast variety of particulars, framed in a popular assembly, altered and amended, no doubt, day after day, we may naturally expect some instances of repetition — some cases of particular provisions being made for objects which, notwithstanding, might have been safely left to the operation of more general regulations. And it is to be observed, that the sixth section of the second article directs that the compensation to the governor shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, which is as supererogatory and unnecessary, as the clause which relates to the members of the Assembly.

4. It is farther contended, that the exclusion of members of the legislature for one year afterwards from the same office, in consequence of their increasing the salary connected with it, would in fact operate as a provision that there should be no alteration. I have not, it is true, a very minute knowledge of the characters which are scattered through every part of the state: but I cannot persuade myself that they are so attached to office, as to be ready to retain it at all events, and that, rather than abandon for a time the post of honour which they fill, they can make up their minds to any terms, however disadvantageous and to bidding.

But after all, I do not pretend to have a decided opinion as to the intention of the framers of our constitution. I know not of any legitimate method of ascertaining their intentions, than by having recourse to the instrument itself; and that, I think, by every fair rule of construction involves the legislative and executive officers in one common predicament.

I have thus endeavored to establish the existence of a certain constitutional regulation: but I would, by no means, be underlood as maintaining the necessity or importance of it. The mind of a statesman revolts at any restrictions, not insuperable, upon the will of the people. All antecedent rules tending to circumscribe the judgment and conduct of the citizens when exercising their original rights, have an unfavourable effect upon the mind: they supersede, private deliberation: they destroy the motives for the exercise of mental penetration: they repress the native vigour and energy of the mind, and exchange men for machines.

As constitutional regulations in general, they will seldom be of material effect when there is any real occasion for them. Ingenuity and subtility will always be at hand to explain them away, when it is found convenient to do so. When a people are debased, they must sink though they possess the best of constitutions. Whilst they are virtuous and enlightened, the shortest one will be sufficient. The surest way to make them virtuous and enlightened, is to impart a

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DEPENDENCE: it is to make them see and feel that every thing rests upon their own virtue and wisdom — that they must be the makers of their own fortune.

If, indeed, you are jealous of the people; if you shrink from the task of illuminating the public mind, and, as a substitute for know-

ledge, introduce the checks and balances of aristocracy; you must, no doubt, introduce other checks to fetter aristocracy itself. If, instead of intrusting your family; you fix a tiger in your house to terrify them; you must, to be sure, procure a chain to save them from destruction. But let the tiger and the chain be rejected together. Let the great family of the people govern themselves; and it will be the interest to govern well. Let them be fairly represented, and acknowledge no checks but justice and truth. Their form of constitution will be short and simple: but it will be full enough and forcible enough to ensure their freedom so long as they merit it.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.
June 22, 1796.

LONDON, April 5.

THREE Hamburg mails arrived yesterday, and Ministers received dispatches from the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. The letters and journals bring no intelligence whatever, with respect to peace or war, from which any conclusion can be drawn. Things remain precisely in the same state of alarming ambiguity as before; and we may therefore rest assured that whatever propositions may have been made, the French Directory have given them a decided negative.

They seem to be aware that since Mr. Pitt has had resort to schemes of finance, as foreign to the established practice of England, as they are inconsistent with its true credit, or real situation begins to be understood; and the bank itself confesses the danger of our further continuance in this deplorable system.

Mr. Pitt must prepare himself for the emergency — alacrity is suspended — all confidence at an end — all the money which used to go to the maintenance and support of commerce is now drawn within the vortex of a speculation in the funds, which threatens the superstructure itself with ruin. It is now for the minister to prove that he deserves the popularity which he enjoys — that he has not departed from the beaten course in vain, but has listened to a set of counsellors whose resources are equal to their ingenuity, and who have moderation to undertake no more than they are able to perform.

Mr. Beyd and the other gentlemen of the committee, appointed to enquire into the causes of the present scarcity of money, go up to Mr. Pitt this day, with several propositions upon which they have agreed. It will be a happy conference for England, if they can suggest the means of restoring the credit of their country. Sir James Sanderson makes the seventh member.

Letters by the Hamburg mail, bring an account of a most important failure at Berlin. A great commercial house has lost payment for seven millions of rix-dollars, above one million four hundred thousand pound sterling. The consequences of this are expected to be felt in a most alarming way at Hamburg, which is now, through the wisdom of our ministers, become a counting house to London.

April 6.

A letter from Genoa dated the 6th ult. says that the people of the island of Sardinia have succeeded so far in their insurrection, that they have established themselves in every strong post, have declared themselves in a state of revolution, and have sent deputies to Paris to declare their attachment to the French people, and to solicit their

protection and assistance in framing a constitution on the principles of freedom.

Since the arrival of Sallicet at the French army in Italy, no one doubts their intention of renewing hostilities in that quarter, and of putting their attack upon Piedmont and Lombardy with all possible vigour. This commissioner, known by the re-capture of Toulon, has left his place in the legislature to his suppliant, in order to direct this great expedition. His character for vigour, skill and resource is very high, and he is extremely popular with the army, which amounts to 600,000 men. It is supposed that they were prevented only from commencing the campaign, by a heavy fall of snow towards the end of February, and the extreme severity of the weather.

Letters have been received at the Hague, which mention that the French in the West-Indies have taken three British slave ships, with 1112 slaves on board.

The accounts from Holland state that a proclamation from the National Convention has been published at the Hague, Rotterdam, and other marine towns. A tent is erected in the great market place at Rotterdam, where musical instruments play, and liquor is given gratis to excite men to enter the navy. Each sailor receives a bounty of forty florins, or forty if he goes on board before the twelfth of April.

This proclamation incites against the British ministers for having by their insolence and perfidy plunged the Dutch nation into an unjust and destructive war.

It reminds the people of the ancient glory of the Dutch navy, and recounts the triumphs of Ituyet and Tromp; and exhorts all true patriots to exert themselves to the utmost in improving the state of the navy, on the strength of which the security of their liberty must alone depend.

MINTZ, March 17.

The advanced posts, of both parties on the Upper Rhine, are now hardly two hundred paces distant from each other. When they are relieved they shake hands, and treat each other in as friendly a manner as if they belonged to one party.

COBLENZ, March 17.

The French continue to throw up works in front of the bridge on the Moselle. They are constructing fences on the Peterburg, and the whole hill is about to be converted into a kind of citadel. Preparations are also making on the side to establish a bridge of boats near Wies.

PARIS, 12 Germinal, April 1.

It has been considerably reported, that the armistice between our allies and that of the Austrians on the Rhine has been prolonged for four months. It has been farther said, that Citizen Etcher, first French Secretary of legation in Switzerland, has just arrived at Paris with important dispatches from Barthélémy. If these two facts be true, we may conclude that serious negotiations are about to be opened.

We are assured that negotiations are now carrying on at Paris, with such activity as to give room to hope for a speedy result like a happy and astonishing. They even go so far as to say, that the day before yesterday the preliminaries were on the point of being signed between the Directory and a Charge d'affaires from the Emperor, with a new Diplomatic Agent, who arrived from Bath vested with power.

etc from the English government, started fresh difficulties, by joining in the negotiation. We quote reports without vouching for their truth.

If report may be credited, Mervin of Douay is to go as Ambassador to Vienna, and is to be succeeded, as Minister of Police, by Mathieu, Member of the Council of Five Hundred.

A letter from Landau, dated 15 Germinal, March 21st, states that a convention has been entered into between the French and Austrian Generals to remove their respective armies to the distance of thirty leagues from each other. For this purpose the letter states that the Austrians had already begun to cross the Rhine.

FRANCORI, March 15.

The reports of peace and war have succeeded each other with great rapidity throughout Germany, within this last fortnight. Letters from Vienna even give reason to believe, for an instant, that a plan of pacification was on the tapis, and that, but for the obstinacy of the Minister of State, Baron Thurngau, who thwarted the pacific views of Marshal Clerfay, it would already have been carried into execution. But that as it may, we are assured that it is in contemplation to hold a general Congress of all the Belligerent Powers at Constance, in order to attempt to bring about a general pacification.

GENOA, March 10.

The commotions which have prevailed for some time past in Sardinia, have now assumed the most serious aspect. The insurrection against the ancient government has become general.

BASLE, March 18.

We have just received letters from Italy, which assure us that the French have taken possession of the Genoese fortres Della Penna, of the fortres of Savona, and of a great part of the river. They have also demanded permission to put a garrison in the Genoese fort of Novi. By this means the army of Italy is in possession of a sufficient number of strong places to push the war with vigour in the Milanese and Monferrat, and to cover their retreat in case of misfortune.

It is thought that the presence of 60,000 Frenchmen will also render the Genoese very tractable, on the demand which the French government has made of a loan of 30 millions.

On the other hand we learn that the Austrians and the king of Sardinia are making the greatest preparations for the campaign in Italy; that ten thousand Austrians had arrived at Piedmont; that a much larger body of troops were on their march; and that a levy of one man in four has taken place throughout the dominions of Victor Amadeus, which has already produced 20,000 recruits.

HAGUE, March 20.

We have just learned that the Dutch Squadron which failed from the Texel, has been in sight of an English Squadron, and that an engagement was expected to take place. Notwithstanding the secrecy observed as to the destination of our fleet, a report got abroad some time ago that it was bound to the Cape of Good Hope; since, however, we have known that the crews were not completed, and that the ships were supplied with provisions for a few months only, this report has ceased to be credited; and it is now presumed that the Squadron has sailed for Breck to join a fleet fitting out there.

March 22.

Several couriers have reached this place in the course of the last three days; but the contents of their dispatches have not transpired. The Swedish Minister resident here, has received one from Paris. It is said that affairs of great importance are on the tapis.

BORDERS of the RHINE, March 19.

We learn that all the Austrian regiments, even those of the advanced posts, have received orders to bring up their magazines. We infer from this disposition, that a new suspension of arms may be agreed upon for an undetermined period, and that in the interval a general peace may be concluded. The Prussian Minister at Paris, Mr. Sandos, has presented a strong note to the Directory, on the subject of the Forced Loan that has been ordered to be levied, and is now levying, in the Prussian territories on the Rhine.

CADIZ, March 1.

Several English privateers have attacked Spanish vessels. They have given it as an excuse, that as Spain had made peace with France, it was natural to conclude that that country was at war with Great Britain.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.

In the course of this week two couriers have been dispatched from hence to Paris, while dispatches concern the negotiations for peace.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.

Vice Admiral Café has been appointed to the command of the Squadron, now sailing for the protection, this summer, of the Danish flag, and the security of our commerce in the North Seas. The Squadron will consist of five seventy-four's, three sixty-four's, and five frigates. Vice Admiral Nordkald will be appointed to the command of the Swedish Squadron which will be united with that of Denmark.

It is said that Grouvel, Minister of the French Republic and acknowledged as such, will be shortly going to Paris on a short visit.

STRASBURGH, 3d Germinal.

I hasten to communicate to you very welcome news; the day before yesterday, Citizen Bacher set off in great haste for Paris, and it is at this moment said that he went to carry to the Directory Articles of peace received by an extraordinary courier from Citizens Barthélémy. — As soon as I have a confirmation of this news, I will not fail communicating it to you immediately.

CHARLESTON, May 20.

The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Phillips, of the brig Aurora, who arrived the day before yesterday from Surinam.

On the second instant, being then in lat. 21, long. 65, fell in with a fleet of eleven sail of armed ships, shortly after was spoken by the commandore, who sent his boat aboard the Aurora. It proved to be a fleet from France, with troops on board, bound to Cape Francois. The officer who came aboard informed, that they had captured in the European seas eleven sail of transports, with troops and stores on board, from England bound for Jamaica; which they had sent for France.

Capt. Phillips says, that 8 ships of the fleet appeared to him to be 74 and 64 gun ships, which had been cut down, and had one tier of guns; the other was a large transport; they appeared very full of men. The officer said, but a few minutes on board of the Aurora, he expected they would make their port in two or three days.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Saturday morning arrived the schooner Mermaid, Captain Hawley, in twenty days from St. Bartholomew's. By the arrival of the Mermaid we have information that the British made an attack on St. Lucia, a few days previous to Captain Hawley's departure from St. Bartholomew's, and that they were completely defeated. — The loss of

from our information, was immensely great. Three transports, with wounded on board, had gone to Guadalupe, and a reinforcement was sent for, in order to renew the attack. The general opinion, however, at St. Bartholomew's, was, that their scheme would prove abortive, as the French were well fortified.

As soon as the English fleet were in sight, the French commander hoisted the bloody flag, and fought under it during the whole action, at Leogane.

IMPORTANT.

By letters received in this city we are informed, that Capt. Harris arrived at Boston from the Cape of Good Hope, brings intelligence of that place being taken by the French.

Capt. Harris, from India mentions that he was informed from two prows, that reached North Island from Batavia, while he lay there, that the French had taken the Cape of Good Hope. This news appears extraordinary when compared with other recent information from that place.

Eight English country ships had been captured by the French in the Straights Malacca. One only was retaken.

CHRISTOPHER GORE Esq. Commissioner from the United States, to settle the American claims for British spoliation, was to sail from Boston on Wednesday last, for London.

LORD DORCHESTER is said to be on his return to England from Canada; and is to be succeeded in the temporary command by Lieut. Gov. Col. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

It appears that Mr. Vander Horst our Consul at Bristol, has announced the danger our vessels may still be exposed to from the Algerine cruisers; and which it appears will be likely to continue until the actual determination of our government is known, respecting the treaty lately negotiated with them.

By a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to a merchant in New-York, dated April 4, we are informed that Mr. Humphreys had advised Masters of vessels bound up the Straights not to proceed, as there were grounds to apprehend they would be taken by the Algerines, the time for the arrival of the ransom money from the United States having expired, and no call yet come to hand.

Captain Barney is appointed to the command of a French 64 gun ship.

Yesterday arrived here, the snow Fair Hebe, from London, which port she left on the eighth of April, and Gravesend on the eleventh. From the rumours which prevailed in the city of preliminary articles of peace having been signed between France and Austria we expected to be able to communicate some intelligence of importance to our readers. We never were more disappointed. We have in our hands the London Morning Chronicle to the eighth, which are unusually barren. Hostilities, it appears, have not commenced; but the prospects of peace which they hold out is but faint: — Negotiations are certainly on foot.

The following extract of a letter will shew the foundation upon which the rumours of peace probably rest.

April 8.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London dated fifth of April 1796.

We find you some newspapers of late dates by this conveyance. You will find by them that an expectation of an immediate peace is generally prevalent, and great speculations on our funds are going forward on the same opinions. We confess, however, we think this opinion slightly taken up, and the speculation it hath given rise to ridiculous.

We hear that Preliminaries between the French and Austrians are concluded on. Yesterday our markers sunk at least 100 per cent. The Adventures in grain and flour will be great losers, and the speculators in rice will more. American wheat, 60s, a 70s. per quarter. Indian corn, 40s, a 44s. per quarter. Flour, 29s 6d a 31s. per cwt. — And the prices merely nominal.

Lexington June 25.

On the 1st inst. the Congress of the U. S. adjourned to the first Monday in December next; During their session, they passed fifty-five laws, of which the following are titles of such as have not been heretofore published in this paper.

An act to indemnify the estate of the late Major General Nathaniel Greene, for a certain bond entered into by him, during the late war.

An act to alter the session of the circuit courts in the district of Vermont and Rhode-Island; and for other purposes.

An act relative to quarantine. An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

An act making further provision for the expenses attended the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and to continue in force the act, intituled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

An act for the relief of Sylvanus Bourne.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the acts therein mentioned.

An act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States.

An act to regulate the compensation of clerks.

An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States.

An act providing passports for ships and vessels of the United States.

An act to suspend, in part, the act, intituled, "An act to alter and amend the act intituled, "An act laying certain duties upon flour and refined sugar."

An act making an appropriation to satisfy certain demands attending the late insurrection and to increase the compensation to jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States.

An act limiting the time for the allowance of draw back on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and allowing a drawback upon such spirits exported in vessels of less than 30 tons, by the Mississippi.

An act providing relief to the owners of ships within the United States, for a limited time and in certain cases.

An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.

An act for the admission of the State of Tennessee into the Union.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments for the year 1797.

An act making further appropriations for the year 1796.

Advertisements omitted this week shall appear in our next.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Washington county, a bay horse, seven years old, fifteen hands high, blood all round, two white hind feet, a white stripe on his nose, branded on the near thigh B, appraised to 18l.

Edward Talbot.

May 24, 1796.

LOOK HERE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and pay off their debts before the first day of August next, or be entitled to move out of Lexington about that time. Those who neglect this notice, cannot look for any further indulgence, as he expects none from those to whom he is indebted.

CHS. SUMPTION.

FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker.

HAVE just imported and now opening
at their store in Lexington, opposite
the Court House, a large and handsom assort-
ment of well chosen MERCANDIZE,
adapted to the present season; which may
well sell on very moderate terms for **CASH**
and **CREDIT**.

May 27, 1796.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Mr. H. Michells Tavern, lately
occupied by Mr. William Schenck & for-
med by Mr. Benjamin Stout, a neat and
well chosen assortment of

MERCANDIZE,
Which will dispose of on very moderate
terms for **CASH** or **COUNTRY PRODUCTS**.

WILLIAM WEST.

LEXINGTON January 22 1796.

For Sale,

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,
ENTERED for maj. John Mofly, dec-
h'd by his son, Little-
berry Mofly, heir at law of said John Mofly,
by lying on main Licking, being part of
ten thousand acres, beginning at one hun-
dred paces above the mouth of a creek that
runs into main Licking on the north east
side, about four miles below the south fork
of Licking, and extending down Licking in
ten surveys.—It is our desire to defince
the land, as the purchaser will be disposed
to make the necessary inquiries previous to
his making any proposals.—The title is sup-
posed by those who have carefully examined
it to be unquestionable.—Upon paying part
of the purchase money, a reasonable credit
will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atto. in fact

For Littleberry Mofly, Junr.
Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other
lands in Kentucky claimed by said Mofly.

WASHING
To be had at the subscriber's— and a few
GENTEL BOARDERS
will be taken, next door to Mr. Fulton the
Fiddler, on Main street, Lexington.

JOSEPH BULLOCK.

May 23, 1796.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Fayette County, April Quarter Session Court 1796.
Jonathan Hyatt, Complainant,
Against
John Wiggleworth, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his
appearance agreeable to an act of As-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore, on the motion of the complainant
and the advice of his council, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the second
Tuesday in September next, and answer the
bill of the complainant—that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky
Gazette for two months successively; and
published from Sunday at the door of the
Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of
Lexington immediately after divine service;
and at the front door of the court-house of
this county. (A copy) Telle,

LEVI TODD, C. C. U.

FOR SALE,
FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

INCLUDING my Mills,
Ware-houses, Ferry, Boat-yard, Orch-
ards, Meadows, &c. Great part of the land
is first rate, and may be had in lots of
about two thousand acres, weighed to
proper for merchant business; the walls of
the lower story of the mill-house is found,
and as high as the mill-ank— the water
wheels have received little or no damage by
the fire; and cogs and rounds well seasoned
are ready—the race is planed at bottom &
walled with stone on both sides, and the dam
equal to any. The race mill is now running
and in good order, and the water may be
put to the grist mill wheels any minute—the
grist mill may be set to running in four weeks.
Carts, and other tools will be sold for the
purchase of which, go to see, and pay
expenses, weights & iron for scales, for
weighing flour. Boats may come up from the
river to the mills in high water—the whole
beautifully situated for merchant business; at
the mouth of Bear's creek; and may be im-
closet with about 3000 pinnels of fence.
Waggons may pass to and from the landing
with such loads as can be carried on any o-
therroad.

As I am determined to sell, I will give
a credit of one or two years for the greatest
part of the purchase money, and if I can-
not get the value, will take the price of
force, and make an instant sale. For
terms apply to the subscriber near the pre-
mises. ELI CLEVELAND.

June 22, 1796.

W A N T E D,

BY ABIAH & JOHN W. HUNT.
A T their store in Lexington, a quantity
of Bacon, Whiskey, Hemp and
Country Linen; for which a generous price will
be given.

Just Received,
AND NOW OPENING
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

The house lately occupied by Mr. Jas-
t Craig, in the town of Verelle's Wood
ford county, a handsome assortment of

MERCANDIZE,

suited to the present and approaching fea-
sions— consisting of dry goods, Wine, French
Brandy, Lard and Brown Sugar, &c. &c. Lard,
Bar Iron, &c &c &c. And he is deter-
mined to sell on the low terms for CASH
Cheese, Bacon, Furs,
Vinegar and Oats.

He earnestly requests all those indebted
to him at his late store in Lexington, by
note, to come forward and make payment,
by the twentieth of July next, after which
time, all that may, expect to have
their accounts put in the hands of proper
officers for the collection of the same.

William Shirefby.

Verfalle, June 22, 1796.

TEN DOLLARS
REWARD.

STOLEN from Peyton Shortt,
in Woodford, (on the 17th inst.) a bright boy
Home, ten years old with a cap, and I be-
lieve a star in his forehead, this man short
and inclined to stand up, looks white feet
and faddish spots, about 4 feet and a half
heights, rags short and at times passes a
little— who will deliver him home to me
(Peyton Shortt) or to Mr. Shortt shall re-
ceive ten Dollars reward with all reasonable
expense.

JOHN HILL.

June 23, 1796.

FOR SALE.

Several Tracts of LAND.

1 A Green river, containing in the whole,
two thousand six hundred and sixteen acres,
it begins at the mouth and runs up the
creek; all (or nearly all) bottom land, and
of a good quality. Good horses, negroes,
or land lying in the settlement will be re-
ceived in payment—Deeds of general war-
ranty will be made, and good security given
by the subscriber.

SILAS PAYNE.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Agreeably to an
act of assembly entitled "An act to as-
certain and establish the boundaries of land,
and for other purposes." I will attend with
the commissioners appointed by the county
court of Shelby on the third Wednesday in
July next, being the 24th day of the month,
on an entry made in the name of John Kitz-
will, and I will be at the place of a trea-
sure—warmed on 1796, on the south side of
Brook's creek; to begin at three bound-
ed Ash trees, to run north and west for
one mile—in order to perpetuate testimony
for the establishment of certain estates in
entry, and do such other things as may be
necessary and according to law.

DAVID SHRIVER.

Shelbyville, June 15, 1796.

NOTICE.

Commissioners appointed by the court
of Shelby county, will meet on the 24th
of July next, and make an entry of 320
acres of land, in the name of Daniel
Seaman, alias John, on the main branch
of Drennan's Creek; also on an acre or two
acres made in the name of Charles Seaman,
on the aforesaid branch of Drennan's Creek,
of which entries were made in May,
1789, and call for cabbins made by Jacob
Newland. All persons concerned will take
notice; that the depositions of certain wit-
nesses will be taken, at the time and places
aforeaid, in order to perpetuate testi-
mony for merchant estate in entry, and do such
other things as may be necessary and
agreably to law.

JOSEPH DUPUY,

Agent for Jonah & Charles Seaman.

June 15, 1796.

State of Kentucky, Jr.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held for the
county of Fayette on Tuesday the 14th day of
April, 1796.

REUBEN SCARRY, complainant,

Against

THOMAS CARNEL and WALTER CARNEL,
Defendants.

THE subscribers availed in this cause be-
fore returned executed by the defendants
Thomas Carnel and WALTER CARNEL
and appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the other defendants Edmack, Ross &
Co. are not inhabitants of this state on the
motion of the complainant by his council, is
ordered, that the said defendants, Edmack,
Ross, & co. do appear at our next Septem-
ber court, and answer the bill of the
complainant—that a copy of this order be forth-
with inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for
two months successively, and published from
Sunday at the door of the Presbyterian meet-
ing house in Lexington immediately after
Divine service, and at the front door of the
court-house of this county.

(A copy) Telle

LEVI TODD, C. C. Q. S.

FOR SALE,

The PLANTATION

WHEREON I now live, together with

180 3/4 acres of LAND, well improv-
ed, on which is a good Grift and Saw Mill.

For terms, apply to

MANSTON CLAY.

FOR SALE,

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MANSTON CLAY.

FOR SALE,</

LOST on Wednesday the 8th instant, a
POCKET BOOK, with fund papers
therein, and the which were the following
notes, (to value)

On John Patterson, now of Mason county,
of his first wife, in the year 1793, witnessed
by Lazarus Nicollson and Edward Bradley.

Two on Benjamin Rose—One for the sum of
twelve pounds; and the other for three pounds,
to be paid by the first of March in the year 1795.

This is to forewarn said Patterson and
Robt from paying said notes to any other
person than myself. And also all persons
from taking an engagement on said notes.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN.

June 13, 1796. 3^o

NOTICE

TO all whom it may concern, that agree-
able to an order of the county court of
Woodford, I shall attend with the commis-
sioners, on Saturday the 16th of July, at my
improvement on a branch of the Kentucky
at a fishing spring, where Hananah Davis
now lives, and adjoining the lower bottom
tract; then and there to perpetuate testi-
mony respecting my claim, and to do such
other things as the commissioners and act of
affidavit in that case direct.

EDWARD CATHERS.

June 13, 1796. 4^o

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON the 16th instant, in the town
of Winchester, in the county of Clarke,
appeared a man who called himself John Da-
vis, and proposed selling a chestnut foal
horse about two years old, fourteen hands
high, three white feet and a blaze ^{one}, and
branded on the near shoulder and buttock
3. Dr. The conduct of the said Davis in the
sale of the horse being suspicious, he, toge-
ther with the horse were detained till the
night of the 16th, when the said John Davis
abconded, leaving the said horse and a saddle
bay mare (which he also brought with him)
fourteen hands high, seven or eight years
old, large saddle spots, a small star in the
forehead, and branded on the near shoulder
B. F. Whoever owns the said horse and
mare are desired to come forward, prove
their property, pay charges and take them
again. JOHN HOOD.

N. B. The said Davis also left his fiddle,
etc. &c. June 16, 1796. 2^o

Notice.

Whereas on the 18th of Ja-
nuary, 1780, Richard Wale made an entry
in the Surveyor of Kentucky for 200 acres in vari-
ous certificates, being a branch of Lee's
tree on the west side thereof, to include Simeon
Kestor's cabin, which said entry afterwards
was surveyed and patented, and has since been
sold to me and wherein the testimony respecting
the position of the said improvement depends on
a person now alive, this is therefore to notify all
when it may concern, that having presented the
appointment of commissioners by the court of Ma-
son county, we shall proceed with them on Wed-
nesday the 24th day of August next at said cabin
near May's Hill, and propound the testimony re-
lating to the said cabin, and do such other acts
as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

THO. LEWIS.

LEON K. BRADLEY.

MARTIN HARDIN entered 1555 acres
of land upon a treasury warrant adjoining
John Hardin's plantation on Pleasant
branch, on the 8th day, including a small improve-
ment and a tree marked I. H. A. on the
Lick branch. May 19, 1796.

(Signed) A. C. T. T. ALEX. BRECKINRIDGE, 5^o

Mercy is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that I have sold with a fair value
to commissioners, &c. at the improvement and
tree mentioned in the above entry, on Wed-
nesday the third of August next, in order to
establish the said improvement and tree
according to law, and by order of the court
of Washington county.

MARTIN HARDIN,

June 19, 1796. 6^o

STOP THIEF.

WERE stolen last night out of my stable
in this town, two very degenerate large
well formed

SORREL HORSES,
with long whisk tails, blazed faces, and shod
all round; they trot and gallop, and are ex-
cellent carriage horses, having been ac-
tuated to such in carriage.

One of them is fifteen hands high, remarkable for his
bold carriage and spirit, and is a good
horse, but has had never, having been out for race
looks when very young; in the middle of
the blaze in his face is a small sore spot;
he has one hind foot white, and is upwards
of ten years old. The other horse, though
about two inches higher, is a very good
match for him—he is larger and stronger
made, but not so handsome—his flanks are
rubbed with the harness, his hind feet white,
and is about seven years old. It is prob-
able that the thief will alter their appear-
ance by cutting their manes or tails, and en-
davor to sell them at Norfolk, Richmond,
Washington or Fredericksburg. He stole
at the same time my Bridle and Saddle, the
latter is double Bridle and Saddle, the
former is half worn, with small round tassels, and a
green saddle-cloth. Whoever will deliver
me the said horses at this place, shall receive
sixty Dollars reward, and forty dollars more
on conviction of the thief—or I will give
thirty dollars to any person who will give me
such information as will enable me to get
the horses again.

DAVID ROBERTSON

Petersburg, Virginia, March 7, 1796. 2^o

JOHN W. SEMPLE,

HAS JUST OPENED

Next door to Mr. BRENT's Tavern,
Lexington, a considerable

Assortment of Medicine,

Consisting of the following Articles:

ANEMOTIC
Aether vitrificus
Alcohol
Allum, red
Antimony
Aqua fortis
Quick silver
Juniper berries
Balsam spicul
Pars.
Tolu
Balsam armillaria
Borax
Calomel
Cannab. siccata
Cannabis
Cannabis
Caster
Caudic. common
White wax
Rust of iron ppt.
Pot ash
Cochineal
Cover of roses
Bitter parchment
Orange peel
Cascarilla bark
Peruvian bark
Red bark, crude
Crocus tartar
Chalk prepared
Elephant's tincture
Venice tincture
Strengthening plaster
Diacylon ditta
Extract of bark
gentian
lead
Liquorice ball
Flowers benzoin
Cannabis
Flour sulphur
Senna leaves
Gum ammoniac
arachic
allies
alliss succinica
affatidites
benzoin
guiacum
mastic
myrrh
opium
styrax
Dragon's blood
Hem. picta
Pearl button
Limpis
Lapis salmantinus
Muguet
Manna
common
Corrotive sublimate
Precipitate, white
red
Oil of annis seed
caster
juniper
Lavender

The above Medicines will be sold cheap
for Cash—Orders from the physicians in
the country will be attended to with
dispatch.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

the town of PARIS, and county of Bour-
bon: for raising the sum of 2800 dollars
for opening the navigation of the South-
fork of Licking river.

1^o Prize of 1000 Dollars is 1000 Dol.

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